

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the specification as follows:

Please amend paragraph 53 of the specification, as identified in the published U.S. Application US 2007/0092726, as follows:

In a reaction vessel 62.9 gram melamine, 89.2 gram methyl ~~glyoxylate~~ glyoxylate and 64.8 gram water was added. This mixture was under constant stirring, heated up in a oil ~~bad~~ bath of 80° C. until the melamine reacted completely with the glyoxylate and the resin is clear. Then 50 gram of paraffin oil at 80° C., in which 5 mg of a non-water soluble dye (Solvent Blue 59) is, under fierce stirring with a an Ultra Turrax T25 at 24,000 rpm, carefully mixed in. To stabilize the dispersion of oil and resin a surfactant (Disperbyk-181) was added. The warm oil/resin dispersion was carefully, under stirring, added to cold water; in this fashion, hardening of the capsules was achieved through cooling. The oil/resin dispersion precipitates in the water. The precipitate was filtered out with a paper filter, leaving a colourless liquid as permeate; the light-blue powder was dried in vacuum oven at 50° C. The powder was washed with heptane to determine the amount of "free" paraffin oil. The measured weight loss was 3.6%. The washed powder, still light blue in colour, was then ~~analysed~~ analyzed with Differential Scanning Calorimetry and showed a glass ~~transition~~ transition at -70° C., showing that the powder contained paraffin oil. Crushing the powder in a mortar afforded a more intense blue coloured smearing paste.

Please amend paragraph 54 of the specification, as follows:

10 mg Dye (Solvent Blue 59) was dissolved in 100 g paraffin oil. An emulsion of this dyed oil was made in water with the help of 5 g Disponyl® FES 77 (sodium lauryl ether sulfate, an anionic dispersant, supplier Cognis) in an Ultraturrax mixing device operating at 800 min⁻¹. Separately, a mixture of 10.2 g melamine, 18 g GMHA and 12 g water were heated to 80° C. to give a clear resin solution after 5 minutes stirring. The dyed oil emulsion was then added to the resin solution with continuous stirring, and the temperature maintained at 60° C. for 4 hours. In this fashion, hardening of the capsules was achieved by extended reaction of the wall material. The dispersion was cooled to room temperature and filtered, leaving a colourless permeate. The filtered cake was dried in air, and gently grinded to a light-blue solid powder. The powder was washed with heptane to determine the amount of "free" paraffin oil. The measured weight loss was 3%. The washed powder, still light blue in colour, was then ~~analysed~~ analyzed with Differential Scanning Calorimetry and showed a glass ~~transisition~~ transition at -70° C., showing that the powder contained paraffin oil. Crushing the powder in a mortar afforded a more intense blue coloured smearing paste.

Please amend paragraph 55 of the specification, as follows:

10 mg Dye (Solvent Blue 59) was dissolved in 100 g paraffin oil. An emulsion of this dyed oil was made in water with the help of 5 g p-DADMAC (poly-

dimethyldiallylammoniumchloride, a cationic dispersant, Mw 50.000) in an Ultraturrax mixing device operating at 800 min⁻¹. Separately, a mixture of 10.2 g melamine, 18 g GMHA and 12 g water were heated to 80° C. to give a clear resin solution after 5 minutes stirring. The dyed oil emulsion was then added to the resin solution with continuous stirring, and the temperature maintained at 60° C. for 4 hours. In this fashion, hardening of the capsules was achieved by extended reaction of the wall material. The dispersion was cooled to room temperature and filtered (leaving a colourless permeate) and the water evaporated. The filtered cake was dried in air, and gently grinded to a light-blue solid powder. The powder was washed with heptane to determine the amount of "free" paraffin oil. The measured weight loss was 3%. The washed powder, still light blue in colour, was then ~~analysed~~ analyzed with Differential Scanning Calorimetry and showed a glass ~~transition~~ transition at -70° C., showing that the powder contained paraffin oil. Crushing the powder in a mortar afforded a more intense blue coloured smearing paste.